

SOX OUT TO REPEAT ON TUESDAY

The Leading
HOME PAPER
of Boston

BOSTON AMERICAN
Weather Forecast Probable Showers

**FOURTH
EDITION**

VOL. 6—No. 184.

Published by
R. F. Foster, Editor.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1909.

Copyright, 1909, by
The Boston American Company.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LOTS WOMAN AND BECAUSE SHE DIDN'T ELOPE

HOME AT LAST



His Love for Married Woman Spurned, Harry Hill of New York Figures in Double Tragedy at South Framingham. Woman Is Dying in Hospital.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Sept. 22.—Because she refused to elope with him, Harry E. Hill of New York, to-day shot Mrs. Josephine Greer, a home in this city, causing injuries that it is thought will prove fatal. Then he killed himself.

The injured woman is about thirty years of age and very attractive. She lived with her husband, Otto, at No. 4 Ames street. He is employed as a tinsmith by the New York Central Railroad at Riverside. He was absent from home when the tragedy took place at 7:25 a. m. to-day.

Hill was about thirty years of age and of the physique. He was well dressed, and in a soft, somewhat handsome manner with him when he came here several days ago to see her. He had other business, the supposed wife of the tinsmith, who have kept some lodgers. Arthur Dobbins, another lodger, who was in another room of the apartment when the shooting took place, said:

"I overheard Hill trying to persuade the woman to elope with him. She said she would not. He asked her time and again to go away with him and she persistently declined. He would not. She asked him to go away and him (it) to have her do such a thing. Then came the shot."

Dobbins ran downstairs and telephoned for the police. Fortunately Taylor reached the house first. The Greer family live on the second floor of the building. Taylor was in the staircase and at the top found that she had been shot in three places.

One of the bullets had passed entirely through her body and below the heart. Another had passed through one ear and grazed the head. The end of one of the fingers of her right hand was shot off. It is believed that this was done while the woman was trying to snatch the weapon from the hand of her assailant.

The doctors declared that the woman was dying.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

REPEATEDLY GOING

SEPTEMBER 22, Sept. 22.—Commander Robert E. Peary, with his wife and children, left here at 7:00 o'clock to-day over the International Railroad for Portland, Me. He will go from there to his summer home at Eagle Island, where he will rest and prepare his report of his dash to the Pole and the data by which he hopes to disprove that Dr. Cook lost his life there. Because of the early hour there were but few people at the train when the explorer left and there was no demonstration.

The Roosevelt left early today for the International pier to take on 200 tons of coal necessary to starting at 6 o'clock tonight for New York. All of the Peary contingent will go on the famous Arctic ship with the exception of Commander Peary. Miss Hagan finds himself a great hero and has received more telegrams than any other member of the party, with the exception of Peary himself.

Party Starts Early.
The Peary party was up at 5 o'clock and everybody was eager to help the Commander. Captain Bartlett assisted Peary, while George Bump assisted Mrs. Peary on the train with her belongings. There was a lot of good wishes from the thousands of the Roosevelt last night. Peary said today:

"I heard the cheering about 11 o'clock last night. I heard some say 'Well, I got a lot out of it and a lot of good wishes from the thousands of the Roosevelt last night. Peary said today:

"I heard the cheering about 11 o'clock last night. I heard some say 'Well, I got a lot out of it and a lot of good wishes from the thousands of the Roosevelt last night. Peary said today:

"I heard the cheering about 11 o'clock last night. I heard some say 'Well, I got a lot out of it and a lot of good wishes from the thousands of the Roosevelt last night. Peary said today:

"I heard the cheering about 11 o'clock last night. I heard some say 'Well, I got a lot out of it and a lot of good wishes from the thousands of the Roosevelt last night. Peary said today:

"I heard the cheering about 11 o'clock last night. I heard some say 'Well, I got a lot out of it and a lot of good wishes from the thousands of the Roosevelt last night. Peary said today:

"I heard the cheering about 11 o'clock last night. I heard some say 'Well, I got a lot out of it and a lot of good wishes from the thousands of the Roosevelt last night. Peary said today:

"I heard the cheering about 11 o'clock last night. I heard some say 'Well, I got a lot out of it and a lot of good wishes from the thousands of the Roosevelt last night. Peary said today:

"I heard the cheering about 11 o'clock last night. I heard some say 'Well, I got a lot out of it and a lot of good wishes from the thousands of the Roosevelt last night. Peary said today:

Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Mrs. Cook, taken by Boston American photographer just after the explorers landed in New York.

SENATORS AND TIGERS CLASH IN THIRD GAME

BATTING ORDER.
DETROIT.
Barnes, 1st.
Hart, 2d.
Cobb, 3d.
Hart, 4th.
Hart, 5th.
Hart, 6th.
Hart, 7th.
Hart, 8th.
Hart, 9th.

MAK MEN FACE ST. LOUIS TEAM AT SHIBE PARK

BATTING ORDER.
ST. LOUIS.
Hart, 1st.
Hart, 2d.
Hart, 3d.
Hart, 4th.
Hart, 5th.
Hart, 6th.
Hart, 7th.
Hart, 8th.
Hart, 9th.

FANS OUT TO SEE 'PHENOM' FACE RED SOX

BATTING ORDER.
BOSTON.
Hart, 1st.
Hart, 2d.
Hart, 3d.
Hart, 4th.
Hart, 5th.
Hart, 6th.
Hart, 7th.
Hart, 8th.
Hart, 9th.

DOVES MEELY PEEK AGAINST THE PIRATES

BATTING ORDER.
PITTSBURGH.
Hart, 1st.
Hart, 2d.
Hart, 3d.
Hart, 4th.
Hart, 5th.
Hart, 6th.
Hart, 7th.
Hart, 8th.
Hart, 9th.

WRANGLE ON JURY FOR STEEL CASES

BATTING ORDER.
WASHINGTON.
Hart, 1st.
Hart, 2d.
Hart, 3d.
Hart, 4th.
Hart, 5th.
Hart, 6th.
Hart, 7th.
Hart, 8th.
Hart, 9th.

KIDNAPPED YOUTH ESCAPES CAPTORS

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Edward Graham, the sixteen-year-old son of A. T. Graham, a wealthy contractor of Chicago, was kidnapped today near his home, escaped today, and is now being sought by the police.

AMERICAN NINE IS BEATEN IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Sept. 22.—The University of Wisconsin baseball team, which is visiting Japan, was defeated in its first game by the Tohoku University team by the score of 4 to 2.

GEN. LEW WALLACE STATUE IS COMING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The statue of General Lew Wallace of Indiana is expected to arrive from Paris in a day or two and will be placed in the new building of the War Department.

THE WEATHER.

Fair to-day, with probable showers late afternoon and night. Thursday showers and showers. Lightly to southerly winds.

NORTH END UNION ATHLETES ELECT

The North End Union Athletic Association has elected three officers: President, J. L. Bennett; vice president, L. E. Bennett; secretary, J. L. Bennett.

300 DIE TIDAL STORM

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Deaths of the terrible havoc wrought by the hurricane which swept the Gulf States were brought here today by refugees who arrived with the first news from the devastated zone and described 300 persons who lost their lives in one portion of Louisiana, struck by the storm.

Half-starved, famished and panic-stricken by the horrible scenes which they passed through, men, women and children struggled into the city today in a continuous procession, each group vying with the other in the terrible descriptions of the damage to life and property.

Those unfortunate, half-starved people declared that a great tidal wave had swept the coast from Grand Island westward to New Orleans, washing away entire villages and stranding at least 200 persons.

At Houma and other towns on the edge of the ravaged districts the refugees declared that a great tidal wave had swept the coast from Grand Island westward to New Orleans, washing away entire villages and stranding at least 200 persons.

Relief Parties Sent.
The refugees declared that in some of the villages in the path of the wave dead bodies in clattering the streets mingled with debris of fallen houses. Many other dead bodies were washed out into the Gulf, carried away by the flooding water.

In the interior great damage and loss of life followed the rain, but along the Gulf edge the tide combined with the cyclone to bring death and destruction. It is believed that the worst damage was done by the storm in the portion of Terrebonne Parish.

Many of them reached here managed to make their way through the ravaged districts only after the most severe hardships. At times they were compelled to wade through swollen streams, over treacherous quagmires and through dangerous swamp lands. They had no food, and the constant sight of desolated homes and mangled bodies tended to increase their fears.

Many of them pleaded piteously that help be sent to find relatives and friends who were unable to escape from the devastated sections. Their expenditures were not only from here and Houma to give shelter to the injured and others who were unable to leave.

Starvation Faces Many.
The people who arrived here by boat and on foot were in a state of starvation. They are exposed to cold winds and deluges of rain.

TROOPS HALT JEWISH MASSACRE; MOB LEADERS GO FREE

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A special cable from Berlin to the New York Sun says that the massacre of Jews there during the week of the Jewish massacre in that city and has proceeded in stopping the slaughter.

The pogrom began on the first day of the Jewish festival of the Feast of Tabernacles, and continued all yesterday.

The Russian consular mission in preventing the news of the slaughter, which began September 18, from getting to the outside world was late yesterday.

None of the rioters arrested.

Arrests, regardless of age or sex, have been made for three days. Without exception, the arrested have been arrested on a charge of participating in the pogrom.

None of the rioters were arrested. The pogrom was arrested in the pogrom. Many of the rioters were taken to the police station.

It is stated that pogroms have been killed, wounded and later of their wounds. The pogroms were arrested in the pogrom.

Butcher Rabbi at Altar.

They first attacked a synagogue where a great service was going on. They entered the synagogue and the worshippers in the streets and pogroms. The pogroms were arrested in the pogrom.

WORLD PROTEST TO RUSSIA URGED BY MAX MITCHELL

That the power of the world should be used to stop the pogroms.

DESIST WANT CATS LICENSED

When the annual report of Edward House, Pennsylvania, State veterinarian, was recently presented and several resolutions were adopted, the question of the cats was discussed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

It was suggested that the cats be licensed.

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

By GUS MAGER
Copyright, 1930, by American Journal-Examiner

60 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1909

One of the things which has commended, and will continue to commend, President Taft to the respect of his countrymen is the candor and tranquil courage which he brings to the discussion of public questions.

All through this present tour of the country—and not always to the applause of his hearers—this characteristic has been manifested—in Boston, in Chicago and in St. Paul.

What more notable illustration of this quality than when the President at Des Moines, capital of a great Republican State and home of Hepburn, frankly tells a great audience that the Hepburn rate bill has been a failure: "that it does not furnish relief against discriminating rates as effectively as he had expected, and that its essential defeat is the delay in litigation over the edicts of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

After this premise the President took a firm stand for the creation of a new federal court to expedite the settlement of questions of interstate commerce.

Mr. Taft referred in his speech to the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. William B. Hearst on the fourth of December, 1905.

The Hearst bill provided for an interstate commerce court on precisely the model now recommended by the President.

The gist of that bill is found in this extract from sections 8 and 9:

Section 8: That there is hereby created a court to be known as the Court of Interstate Commerce, which shall consist of three justices, two of whom shall constitute a quorum. Said court shall be a court of record with jurisdiction as hereinafter defined, to wit:

Section 5. That said Court of Interstate Commerce shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review all orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and summarily to enforce performance thereof by writs or other proper process. The said court shall also have exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings brought by or upon the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission of section 3 of an act "To Further Regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations and Among the States." Approved Feb. 19th, 1903 etc. etc.

The bill further provided that any party to a proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission might file a petition for review within thirty days, and an answer must be filed within twenty days, so that the court after a review might promptly render a decision.

In a speech delivered in Los Angeles on December 27, three weeks after the presentation of this bill, Mr. Hearst said:

"Indeed, I have felt, as a Representative in Congress of the City of New York, that I could not better serve my immediate constituents than by introducing legislation like my railroad rate bill, which had hoped would benefit all the people and regulate the production and the trade of the whole country. I incorporated in that bill a provision for an interstate commerce court to render prompt and effective the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"I have no special proprietary pride in my own bill, and I do not care particularly for the credit of railway rate legislation as long as the people get the benefit, but I do hope that some bill will be passed that contains the commerce court provision.

"I have been over three years before the Interstate Commerce Commission prosecuting the Coal Trust cases, and I know that any bill that does not establish a special responsible court to speedily review and enforce the findings of the Commission is an inadequate and insufficient measure, appearing well enough, but having no practical value."

And this is the language of Mr. Taft at Des Moines:

"In one of the bills originally introduced" (the Hearst bill) "such a separate court was provided for, but the provision was defeated. A tariff court has been provided in the new tariff bill, to consist of five members, whose judgment shall be final on all questions arising under the administration of the tariff. I am strongly inclined to think that a similar court—except that an appeal ought to lie from it to the Supreme Court—will serve the purpose of expedition and the dispatch of business in respect to the orders of the commission."

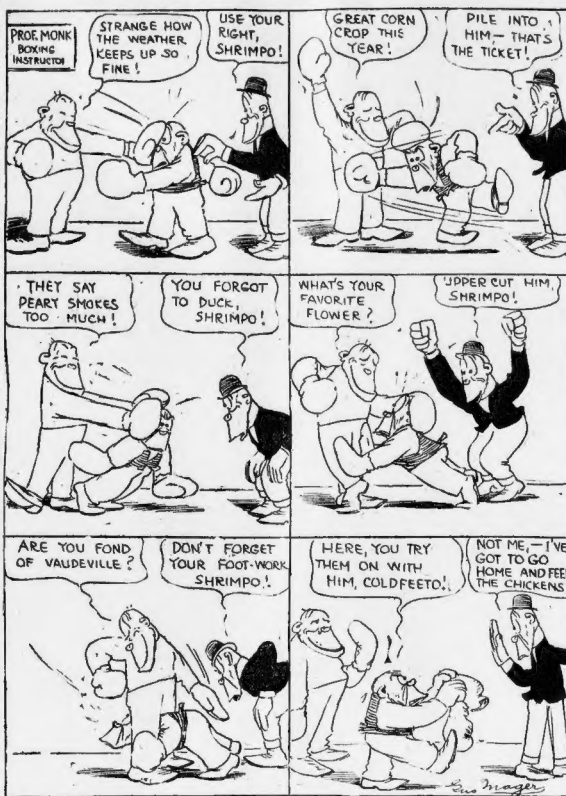
The words of the President ring true and clear all the way through this notable utterance. It is evident that he fully understands the situation, and is absolutely sincere and resolute in his determination to deal with this vital matter directly and in exact accord with the assurances given to the people in the last campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a message following upon the introduction of the Hearst bill of 1905, did indeed heartily commend the Interstate Commerce Court, as urged therein.

But Mr. Roosevelt, in his usual bungling of fulfillment, permitted this man, Hepburn, who had already been burned in effigy in his own State for insincerity in this rate matter, to present and pass a measure which practically obliterated all the best features of the Hearst bill. Mr. Taft now not only effectivly disposes of the Iowa Relic of Effigy, but, with exceptional liberality and candor, advocates, almost without amendment, the Interstate Commerce Court bill presented by Mr. Hearst, and proposes to press it to enactment in the interest of Justice and the people.

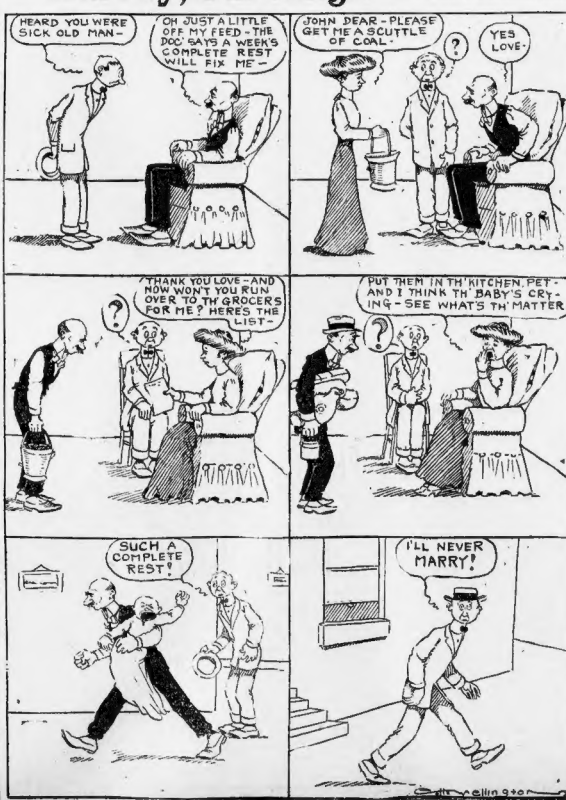
The American sincerely congratulates President Taft upon this exhibition of courage and a genuine American spirit, and it felicitates the people upon the promise of fulfilment guaranteed by the President's earnestness in the matter.

The Hearst newspapers will continue to lend their full co-operation and support to the advocacy of this measure, which came from their own headquarters, and which, along with other public measures from the same source, has at last impressed itself upon the judgment and approval of the President and the American people.

[illegible]

By C. H. WELLINGTON

Copyright, 1989, by American-Journal-Examiner



President Taft's speech at Des Moines, Iowa:

The railroad rebate bill has now been in operation some three years, and as yet the Government has not furnished the relief against undue discriminatory rates with the expedition and magnitude which was promised. The Republican platform promises additional legislation, and the President has appointed gentlemen of my Cabinet, who have conferred with some members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and have made appeals from the commission by the creation of a separate Interstate Commerce Court.

"That which shall be the only court to which petitions to set aside the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission can be made; and it is proposed to allow a single judge to make an order staying the proceedings of the Interstate Commerce Commission by sixty days, and thereafter that no injunction shall be allowed against the order of the commission until the day of its vacation by the whole court of five members."

Provisions of House Bill No. 469, known as the Hearst railroad rate bill, introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington, December 4, 1905:

That the Interstate Commerce Commission shall decide what rate for transportation of freight or passengers is reasonable or just; the commission shall regulate the contents and arrangement of all schedules, rates, fares and charges, and it shall be the duty of the commission to see that the same are applied to secure uniformity in freight transportation and concise and easily understood provisions and regulations.

That no freight or charges shall be

A decision of said court shall be final, and no appeal therefrom shall lie, unless, in the opinion of said court a constitutional question is involved, which shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, or unless such Supreme Court, upon its appearance before said court, shall certify that a constitutional question is involved, issues a writ of certiorari. In the Supreme Court such case shall take precedence over all other proceedings except criminal appeals. That the Interstate Commerce

That said Court of Interstate Commerce shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review all orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and summarily enforce performance thereof. Disobedience

By WILLIAM F. KIRK

[illegible]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
 I. H. M. C. It is a noble to suppose that the idea of federation in government originated with the framers of the United States Constitution. Long before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620, in Switzerland, and the idea was adopted by the Swiss Cantons. The first American Federation was the American Federation of States made in Greece, in the island of Rhodes, in 1824. The first American League (280 B. C.), formed by the Greek States to save themselves from attack.

I. H. M. C. — John Lubbock, in his remarkable book on bees, proves that the housewives have plenty of memory. He has shown that the bees after a separation of fifteen minutes. The numbers of the same bees are remembered. The bees are not so long as the human mind, but they do not yet seem able to remember a longer period. It is a long time, but they do not principally by the scent of the same, and not by the color of the perfume, as has been supposed.